XXII. A new species of the Hymenopterous Genus Megalyra, Westwood. By J. Chester Bradley, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A. Communicated by Col. C. T. BINGHAM, F.Z.S.

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I FIND among some material from the American Museum of Natural History an undescribed species of Megalyra. In order that its position may be readily seen I append a translation of a table to the genus published by Szepligeti in the "Természetrajzi Füzetek," xxv, p. 526, adding the new species in its proper place.

Wings black, short, scarcely longer than the head above $$\operatorname{Mut}{\Bar{\it U}}{\it is}$, Westwood}$
Wings not shorter than normal (2)
Wings black or brown
Wings black, almost opaque, with a hyaline spot; forehead and vertex longitudinally grooved
Entirely black; head, venter, legs, and propodeum heavily clothed with grey hair; a hairy spot on the side of each abdominal segment
The posterior occili further removed from each other than from the compound eyes

- 7. Cheeks thickly and rather coarsely punctured; terebra about three times as long as the body. . Fasciipennis, Westwood. Head equally punctured all over, finer than on the mesonotum; head red; terebra four times as long as the body.

Longiseta, Szepligeti.

MEGALYRA SZEPLIGETII, n. sp.

Q. Entirely black. Slightly pubescent, the truncature of the propodeum tomentose. Head globular, the occiput broad behind the eyes, the posterior margin rounded; antennæ inserted below the base of the eyes, a lateral oblique groove on each side marked by a high ridge above receiving the scape when pressed downwards, and separating the face from the checks and forehead; head except face rather coarsely closely not deeply, umbilicately reticulate-punctate. Prothorax concealed; mesonotum convex, produced laterally into two anterior blunt angles; dorsum punctured similarly to the head, but punctures larger, a sub-smooth area in the middle of the scutellum; pleuræ more finely punctured, venter much more finely and shallowly punctured; distinct oblique grooves in the pleuræ for the reception of the anterior and middle femora; propodeum indefinitely shallowly reticulate; seen from above the posterior margin is concave, the lateral angles sharp; the posterior face of the propodeum is concave, the abdomen fitting into it.

Posterior legs covered evenly with well separated punctures; the coxe and trochanters short, the femora stout, the single spine on the apex of the tibia reduced to a mere rudiment, the metatarsus longer than the other tarsal joints united, the fourth joint about one half as long as the third; middle and posterior and to some extent the anterior legs covered with sparse long white hairs, about as long as the third tarsal joint.

Wings hyaline, a broad brown band extending all the way across at the stigma, a slightly dark spot at the apex; the free part of M_4 and the spur of the transverse part of M_2 wanting.

Abdomen sessile but constricted, the first dorsal segment and a very narrow apical margin on the second and third smooth,

impunctate, and polished, the remaining dorsal segments shagreened by very minute punctulations.

Length 12 mm.; of the head and thorax 6.5 mm.; of the abdomen 5.5 mm.; of the fore-wing 9 mm.; of the ovipositor 34 mm.

Hab. South Australia.

Type.—1 \mathbb{Q} in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

A fine specimen of Megalyra melanoptera, Schletterer, from New South Wales is also contained in that collection.